Wm Dallas Haywood

North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851. NO. 18.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
is Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.

December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

MALE ACADEMY,

Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina.

TEACHERS:

Department of Languages, R. A. EZELL, A. M.
Department of Mathematics, D. R. WALLACE, A. R.

THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION will commence on the 15th day of January, 1851.

The Principal takes great pleasure in informing the Public that the Mathematical Department has been, at the cost of great labour and expense, placed upon an exalted and permanent basis. Mr. Wallace whose services have been secured for that division of the School, was graduated with the first distinction at College, and has since had charge of the Greenville Academy, which, as Principal, he conducted with entire success and universal approbation. His testimonials from the most eminent Scholars of the State evince a high order of Scholarship and a high rank as an Instructor.

In the Warrenton Academy, boys are prepared thoroughly for the advanced classes of any College in the Union or for the varied duties of useful life. The strictest attention is given to the moral as well as intellectual improvement of the Students, and the course of instruction, while it insures a high order of Scholarship, is designed to develope and strengthen the faculties of the mind.

TERMS.

Board for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Fuel and Lights in the rooms,	5 00
Tuition for the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
do in the English branches,	12 50
Fuel in the School-room,	1 00

For the character of the Institution, Members of the Legislature are referred to the Representatives of Warren, all of whom are Trustees of the Academy, and to the Members from Northampton.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*

December 16, 1850. 847—4w.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

Yet Aive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 14. 6—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

Richmond, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
(Hillsborough Street,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Mr. W. C. Doub, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

Karl W. Petersilia, *Professor of Music.*

Mrs. Lucy M. Petersilia, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

The Caswell Female Institute,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

B. GOULD, A. M. *Principal.*

Miss Kate E. Kellogg, *Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.*

Mrs. E. B. Gould, *Teacher of Music.*

THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a *Female Seminary*, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg, (who has recently arrived,) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from $6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The next session will commence on the *6th of January.* Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Tuition, according to studies pursued from	$8 to $15
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method,	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each	6 00
French,	5 00

B. GOULD.

November 25, 1850. 844—3tw.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 11—3t.

South Lowell Male Academy,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12 50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $250 0 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Somerville Female Institute,
AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life. A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $6 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*

Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

Rev. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

Terms:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15 per Session.
Common English branches,	10 " "
Board with the Principal,	8 " month.

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.

December 18, 1850. 14—3t.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,
MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

Dan River Institute,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of January.

Board in the village and vicinity, from $6 to $7 per month.

A. C. LINDSAY, *Teacher of Languages.*
B. GOULD, *Teacher of Mathematics.*

December 11, 1850. 12—3t.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY, J. A. RAY, } *Principals.*

Miss E. W. Curtis, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. Fairall, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Galisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised here. By order of the Board,

T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
The higher Branches of English,	10 00
The Languages,	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-t1Feb.

. The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

Oxford Female Academy.
Granville County, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c.	$45 00
Tuition in the English branches,	15 00
French or Latin,	5 00
Music on the Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L. L. VENABLE, *Principal.*

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850. 847—4tw.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C. J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850. 15—5t.

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLI
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

Pure Brandy, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.
A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL,
No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. November 2, 1850. 2—1y

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 836—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

SPEECH OF WILLIAM W. AVERY, ESQ.

OF BURKE,

Upon the subject of Constitutional Reform, delivered in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the 18th December, 1850.

MR. SPEAKER: The bill reported by the committee, proposes to amend the Constitution by a legislative enactment, so as to remove the freehold qualification required from voters for Senators, and permit all persons who are qualified electors for members of the House of Commons, to vote likewise for Senators.

The amendment of the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) proposes to submit the question to the people, whether they will have a limited Convention to effect the same object contemplated by the bill, and provides for the election of delegates and their assemblage in Convention, in case the people shall respond favorably to the proposition.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Foster,) is a proposition for an unlimited Convention, and provides that the people shall decide, at the polls, whether they desire a Convention to reform the Constitution of the State; and if they decide in favor of a Convention, provision is then made for the election of delegates, who will be vested with full and plenary power to revise and remodel the whole organic law of the State.

These propositions present grave and momentous questions for our consideration, and their decision, in some aspects, might create much sensation in North Carolina. I have considered them with much deliberation, and having formed my opinion as to the course which it is my duty to pursue with reference to the amendments, I desire to express that opinion without reserve.

I am in favor of the original bill, and with the view of securing its passage, shall march directly forward, and vote down all propositions offered by way of amendment; the pending amendments or any others of the same purport, can have no other effect, whatever may be the purpose of the movers, than to defeat the proposed amendment to the Constitution—for an amendment may be adopted, and the essential features of the bill stricken out, by a bare majority of the members present. But the bill *as amended* could not then pass, without the concurring vote of two thirds of both Houses. Now, every person, who is familiar with the composition of this Assembly, and has observed the sensitiveness exhibited by many of its members touching the basis of representation, and their manifest apprehension that the compromises of the Constitution might be disturbed, must know that a bill for an unlimited Convention cannot receive two-thirds of the votes of either House at this time; and from present indications, a bill of that kind will not command such a vote in our Legislature within the next two years. A bill for a limited Convention must likewise encounter such opposition, for reasons which I will assign hereafter, that it cannot receive a vote of two-thirds. Wherefore, then, are these amendments presented and insisted upon by their authors? Are the gentlemen who advocate them the friends of Equal Suffrage? I maintain they are not, and the course they are now pursuing, independent of other evidence of opposition on their part, will justify me in making the allegation.

Sir, the gentleman from Davidson (Mr. Foster) has declared that the people desire a change in the Constitution, but what those changes are, or whether he is himself desirous that the Constitution should be amended in the particular proposed, is a matter in relation to which we are not enlightened; and without a disclosure from him, we are warranted in making the inference that he is hostile to the proposition contained in the bill, because the adoption of his amendment will unquestionably defeat any legislative action on the subject. The gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) is likewise opposed to Equal Suffrage and all other changes in the organic law, if the records of last session can be relied upon, as furnishing an index of his opinions upon these questions.

Such being the views of those gentlemen, I must regard their amendments as covert attacks upon the principle involved in the bill, and intended as mere parliamentary stratagems to prevent any movement by the present Legislature towards Constitutional reform. This mode of warfare may be fair and legitimate, and is sustained by the usages of deliberative bodies, and when successful, is regarded as a triumph of *mere tact*, and as entitling those who pull the wires, to a renown commensurate with the extent of the opposition existing in the public mind, to the measure thus defeated; but if the device is exposed, and the scheme fail, such failure must always recoil, and will tend ultimately to advance the very proposition which had been thus resisted. The bill and amendments however, would seem to a casual observer, as involving only different modes of effecting the same object, and as presenting the enquiry, whether the people of North Carolina are favorable to the abrogation of the freehold qualification of electors for Senator, and if so, in what manner they would prefer that this modification should be made. For the sake of argument, I will consider these subjects for the present in that aspect.

I contend that no man, who has observed passing events, in this State, during the last two years, can entertain doubt; as to popular opinion upon the subject of reform and as to the particular proposition now before us, I confidently assert, that the people of North Carolina would decide in its favor, if submitted to them, by a majority of twenty-five thousand. The evidence which could be adduced to establish the truth of my assertion, is abundant and conclusive. The agitation of the question of Equal Suffrage commenced two years ago, and so strong was the current of popular feeling in its favor, even at the outset, that few men who were candidates for either House of the Assembly were able, or had the moral courage to resist it. The popular branch of the last General Assembly passed a bill by a vote of three-fifths, making provision for this amendment, but it failed to obtain the requisite vote in the Senate. Every press in the State, so far as I am advised, without distinction as to its party bias, has either advocated this reform, or been forced by public opinion to admit the propriety of such a change in the Constitution. The Conventions of both the great political parties, when assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, promulgated their views in relation to this question, and both parties were then understood as favoring it. The candidates who were nominated by the respective parties for the office of Governor, both came out unreservedly for this reform, and almost every member returned to this Legislature is regarded by the people as friendly to the principle of Equal Suffrage. Can there exist any stronger evidence, (short of a direct and overwhelming vote,) of the popular sentiment on any subject than the indications, just enumerated, exhibit?

The people of the State have not only given decisive evidence that they wish this amendment made in their fundamental law, but, in my opinion, the manifestations have been alike decisive as to the mode and manner in which that amendment should be incorporated into their Constitution. The advocates of reform in every portion of the State have explained to the people the provisions of the Constitution relating to its amendment, and have directed their attention to the clause providing that any part of that instrument may be amended by a legislative enactment, under the forms and ceremonies therein prescribed, and have, in almost every instance, impressed upon their minds the conviction that the mode thus designated, and that only, would be the plan of amendment suggested and advocated before this Legislature. I hazard nothing in affirming, then, that a convention for the purpose of effecting this reform was not seriously discussed or advocated in ten Counties during the late campaign, and that the people would be even more astounded at having a proposition submitted to them for holding a Convention, than have been the sincere friends of reform in this Hall, at the apparent zeal and pertinacity with which certain gentlemen have urged their Convention bills.

Mr. Speaker, I maintain that the framers of our amended Constitution did not contemplate the holding of any Convention, except in cases of great emergency, or at such time as the people might desire to revise their whole organic law, and reorganize their entire system of State government; and that it was their intention, that if thereafter, one or more specific amendments should be demanded, or become necessary to promote the interests of the people, that the same should be made by legislative enactment. And I hold further, that a limited Convention is not authorized by the letter or spirit of that instrument. These positions can be successfully established by reference to the express provisions of the amended Constitution itself, and may be still further strengthened by reference to the circumstances under which the Convention of 1835 inserted those provisions.

The Convention of 1835 assembled under an act of the Legislature, which imposed certain restrictions and limitations upon the delegates, and confined their deliberations to certain enumerated subjects. That body encountered much difficulty in deciding as to the exact nature, extent, and true construction of the duties assigned to them, and of course acted with a perfect consciousness of the many inconveniences attendant upon a limited Convention. Under these circumstances, it was natural that the delegates should endeavor to devise some more simple mode of making specific amendments at a future period, than the plan under which they had convened; and that these modifications should be effected without involving a revision of the whole Constitution. The first provision, therefore, which we find in the instrument in relation to the mode of amending it, is that "no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." Now, if it had been the intention of the framers of the amended Constitution, that alterations of the instrument, whether important or immaterial, should be made by a Convention, no other provision would have been incorporated than the section referred to; but we find immediately succeeding, an additional clause to this effect—that "no part of the Constitution of the State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively." Provision is then made for submitting the alteration to the succeeding Legislature, and upon receiving two-thirds of the representation of each House at that session, it shall be submitted to the people for their ratification. Taking this section altogether, it will admit of no other construction than the one which I have given it; and I wish to direct the attention of the House, particularly, to the expression in the second clause just quoted—"*no part* of the Constitution of the State shall be altered"—as indicating a clear intention that when only *part* of the instrument was to be changed or modified, or when the alterations proposed, in their number and effect, did not render an entire reorganization of our whole system necessary, that such alterations or modifications should be made by legislative enactment as therein prescribed.

I do not propose to discuss the propriety or wisdom of this feature, which renders so large a vote necessary, before a Convention can be called, or of the delay and difficulties attendant upon the plan of amending by a legislative enactment; we must govern our action here by the plain letter and spirit of the instrument, and follow its requirements. This article was ratified by the people, and they, no doubt wisely, imposed these restrictions upon themselves, for the purpose of preventing frequent and improvident changes of the fundamental law of the State, and allowed only such new provisions to be incorporated, as had been well matured and considered. All the Southern States, without an exception, I believe, have thrown like impediments in the way of amending their respective Constitutions, with a view to check hasty action by the people in times of high popular excitement; and a majority of them have likewise provided for amending their Constitutions by legislative enactment, upon the same simple plan proposed by the original bill before us, so as to modify a part, without seriously endangering or destroying the harmony of the whole system. The State of Georgia amended her Constitution by a legislative enactment, so as to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people; and this alteration was made in the precise manner contemplated by the bill, introduced by myself, a few days ago, for effecting the same object.

The proposition of the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) is founded upon no authority derived from the Constitution. As I have before stated, we have no right to limit by our enactment the action of the people in Convention assembled, for, under the Constitution, the Legislature can only call an open or unlimited Convention, and this may be done without consulting the people. Any act restricting their powers would be a mere "*brutum fulmen*"; and many persons have expressed doubts as to how far the delegates would be bound to observe, and confine themselves within the restrictions imposed by an act of the Legislature calling a limited Convention. [Mr. Rayner requested Mr. Avery to state whether he entertained the opinion that the delegates would not be bound by the limitations imposed.] In reply to the enquiry of the gentleman from Hertford, I have no hesitancy in declaring that an act of the Legislature calling a limited Convention has no authoritative and binding force, and is obligatory upon no one as a mere enactment; but if the people ratify the act by voting for a Convention thus restricted, and elect delegates by virtue of that act, the delegates would be instructed to observe the restrictions, and would be bound in morals and good faith not to transcend the limitations enjoined. This is my individual opinion, but I have a right to assert that the opinion intimated by me is entertained by persons in the State, because such sentiments have been openly avowed, and his Excellency Gov. Manly had alluded in his message to the fact that doubts on this subject were prevalent, another grave question might arise in connection with this matter. Suppose the delegates under instrictions from their constituents, or of their own voluntary accord, were to disregard the restrictions, and proceed to revise the whole Constitution, and make a new one, and by an ordinance submit it to the people, if a majority of them were to ratify this instrument, would such Constitution, so ratified, be the fundamental law of the State? Would not the ratification by the people of an unauthorized act of *their delegates*, be as binding and obligatory, as their first ratification of an *unauthorized act* of their Legislature? I have referred to these objections simply for the purpose of showing, that we encounter shoals and quicksands whenever we depart from the strict letter of the Constitution. But suppose all these difficulties removed, the question recurs, is this expensive mode of calling a Convention necessary to effect the object contemplated? The bill of the gentleman from Hertford has reference to no other amendment but that of Equal Suffrage; and I insist that the people would not approve or sanction the solemn farce, of having a grave convocation of delegates in Convention, for the sole purpose of striking out three lines from the Constitution, and inserting five lines in lieu, when the same thing can be done by the simple and economical process of a legislative enactment. It is said, the people should be consulted. I think I have demonstrated that the voice of the people has been fully assertained; but, even if it were otherwise, the mode of amendment I am now advocating would ultimately submit the question to the people, and would not only require their direct sanction, but popular sentiment would be more fully matured and fixed in relation to it, by the discussion and examination incident to the long process of being submitted to two consecutive Legislatures, and the matter in issue would be more readily and perfectly apprehended, by directing the public mind to one or two distinct and independent propositions.

In concluding my objections to the plan of the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner,) I desire to state distinctly, that if a Convention *must* be held—if the Constitution cannot be amended, in the particulars desired by the people, except by a Convention of some kind, then I am for an open and unrestricted Convention, whenever a majority of the people shall manifest a desire to have it.

This brings me to the amendment of the gentleman from Davidson (Mr. Foster,) which I have heretofore only alluded to in a general way. I am well aware of the impression which generally prevails, that Conventions are *always* popular with the people, and that danger awaits any man who dare oppose them, under any circumstances. That danger I am prepared to meet—that peril I dare encounter personally in discharge of my duty as a Representative, if it exists; but I venture the assertion, that popular feeling has not yet taken such a direction in North Carolina, as to render it perilous to question the propriety of a Convention at this time. I affirm further, that a majority of the people have not become so far dissatisfied with the entire system of organic law under which their State Government is administered, as to desire a full revision of it. Believing then that only under a contingency of general dissatisfaction with the entire Constitution, or in the event that the Legislature should obstinately persist in refusing to make such reasonable amendments as might be demanded, the people would require an unlimited Convention; and knowing, that such an application could not now receive the Constitutional vote necessary to pass it, I have witnessed with profound regret, the introduction of that proposition by my Western friends; more especially, when it was accompanied by the declaration, that they wished to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, and substitute the white, in lieu of the federal basis of representation. Such movements and such declarations as these at this time, in my humble opinion, can have no other effect than to create sectional jealousies and enkindle anew those old prejudices between the East and West, which once marred the prosperity of the State, and the certain tendency of awakening those feelings again, will be to check all further progress in improvement in North Carolina. I appeal to those of my Western friends who come from my immediate section, to remember that all portions of the State have received from the fostering hand of the Government aid and assistance commensurate with their demands, towards developing their resources and opening an outlet for their productions, except the particular section which we represent; and I submit, whether it is the part of wisdom or patriotism to raise sectional issues, at a juncture when we most need assistance, and when we occupy a position to call upon the liberality of our Eastern brethren to extend like pecuniary aid to us, for the improvement of our section, as has been extended to the Eastern and middle portions of the State. I fear that such policy may prove to be unwise, and destructive of the very interests we are all anxious to promote.

Sir, with all due respect for the opinion of others, I must be allowed to declare that this agitation of the basis of representation *here*, is in advance of the wishes of the people. I believe they are not disposed to violate their plighted faith, by a breach of the compromises solemnly made when their Constitution was last revised. Such are the sentiments and feelings of my own constituents. I feel fully authorized to make this declaration in their behalf, because I publicly avowed before them, when the basis of representation was put directly in issue, my determination to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and sustain them in good faith, and they manifested their approval of my views by giving me a warm and generous support. The position then assumed I am prepared to adhere to *now*. I am not called upon to declare what would be my course, if a new Constitution was to be formed, independent of any contract, agreement, or understanding between different sections. Upon attaining my majority, and examining the fundamental law of the State, I found certain principles of representation incorporated therein, which, the history of the times taught me, had been inserted as the result of a compromise between somewhat conflicting interests in the State; and, I was also informed, that the representative of the people who agreed upon and framed that feature, solemnly pledged their faith, and the sacred honor of their constituents, that the compromises then made should be kept inviolate, and should continue and remain as immutable as the institutions under which we live. The circumstances which conspired to bring about this arrangement can be comprised in a very few words. The first settlements formed in North Carolina were upon the seaboard, and the Counties laid off in the first instance were all small. As population increased, emigration to the interior commenced, and very soon other Counties were formed; but owing to the sparseness of the population, greater size was given to the Counties, and little complaint was heard whilst population was anything like equal. In progress of time, however, the western Counties, owing to extent of Territory, became most populous, and as the representation was arranged with reference to Counties, and was therefore unequal, the West grew clamerous for equality of representation. The Eastern Counties comprised among its population two-thirds of the slaves in the State, and whilst the white population was much greater in the West, the aggregate total population was nearly the same. Our Eastern brethren had the power, by reason of the number of their representatives by Counties each, County being entitled to one Senator and two Commoners. Much discussion arose and great bitterness was engendered between the two extremes of the State. The East finally agreed to make concessions, but insisted that slaves were entitled to some weight in representation, as they were protected by the laws from inhuman treatment, even by their masters, and were entitled to the right of trial by Jury as other reasonable creatures, and were moreover, subjected to taxation *per capita*, like free white persons—that if slaves were to be considered as mere property, there existed no stronger reason for subjecting them to a tax *per capita*, than horses, mules, or other live stock. The controversy was ultimately adjusted, by compromising upon what is termed the Federal basis, which is ascertained by adding the aggregate white to three fifths of the slave population, in order to fix the ratio in the House of Commons; and it was further agreed, that slaves should pay a poll tax, commencing earlier, and extending to a later period in life, and that the Senate should represent taxation, upon the principle that representation and taxation should go together. This arrangement was hailed with acclamation by our citizens west of Raleigh, and the only opposition it encountered was in a portion of the East, where it was supposed that the tendency and effect of the Federal basis even would be, to give the West the preponderance eventually. The apprehension thus entertained and acted upon, will prove to have been well founded at an early day. The census returns show, that both white and slave population in the West is increasing more rapidly than in the East; and if a wise and judicious system of Internal Improvement shall be adopted, so as to develop the resources of that section, and invite slave labor to engage more extensively in the cultivation of our lands, a change of the basis, unless effected very soon, would not materially change the relative weight of sections.

But, aside from all the reasons above enumerated as influencing my course on this question of the basis, there is a more powerful and weighty consideration, which should deter every true son of North Carolina, from discussing the white and federal basis at this time. The federal compact is founded upon the basis of representation embodied in our own Constitution, and is this the period when we should furnish to Northern fanatics, who are laboring to destroy this feature of that compact, the argument in support of their nefarious designs, that North Carolina had fully tried that system of representation, and its operation was unequal—that the people were resisting it, even at the risk of creating pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the State! Is this the time for arraying the non-slaveholder against the slave owner, and engendering among our people hostility to an institution, in the existence and permanency of which every man in North Carolina is so deeply and vitally interested? No sir! no sir! Instead of weakening the ties which bind our people to that institution, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to enlist their feelings in its behalf—to impress upon their minds the importance of its preservation, and whilst mad and reckless fanaticism is assailing it from without, that *their* peculiar and especial duty should be to sustain, foster, and protect it from within.

The slaves of the South are of greater value than all the capital and property in New England, yet, the institution of slavery has never received from the hands of the Federal Government the slightest protection. Even the common guaranties secured to all property by the federal compact have been refused to those directly interested in slave property; and whilst the fostering aid of federal legislation has been liberally extended to every other great industrial interest in the country, negro slavery or slave labor has gone wholly unprotected—not only so, but *that* legislation has been so directed, as to force the States identified with the institution of slavery, to *pay tribute* to great interests elsewhere; and *this tribute*, collected under the plea of encouraging *domestic manufactures*, has contributed to build up and enrich those *lords of the spindle and loom*, who are now engaged in a relentless war of extermination, against the homes and firesides of their own countrymen, and against the real source of their own wealth, prosperity, and power. Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I can engage in no controversy, and countenance no movement, which may tend to alienate the affections of any portion of our people from the institution of slavery; on the contrary, my humble efforts shall be devoted to the more patriotic duty of impressing upon the minds of our people, that our happiness for the present, our hopes for the future, and our salvation as an organized community, depend upon our unity of sentiment in relation to that institution. I do not fear my constituents under any discussion or any issue that may be made. Whilst the aggregate number of slaves may be less than elsewhere, the number of slave owners is as great if not greater in my section than any other portion of the State; and I can safely pledge their support of Southern rights and Southern institutions in any and every emergency.

I have not regarded it as necessary to devote any time to the discussion of the principle involved in the original bill. An elaborate argument in support of the doctrine of Equal Suffrage, would be an act of supererrogation in this age and at this time. It cannot meet with serious opposition in this State, or government, where proper notions of liberty and equality prevail. The idea of freehold qualification for voters was brought over by the colonists from Great Britain, and among the earliest acts of legislation in the colony of North Carolina, freehold qualification was required of every inhabitant of a County before he could vote; but even then, this restriction on the elective franchise was general, and extended to every citizen. The man who was authorized to vote at all, was allowed to exercise that privilege for every elective officer, and no distinction being made, each elector stood upon the same platform, yet, this requirement of a freehold qualification *in all cases*, opposed as it is to all our notions of popular freedom, is less objectionable than the odious *distinction* now existing in our Constitution. This claim for equality of suffrage is a demand on the part of a meritorious class of our citizens to be allowed to exercise a mere personal right, to which every freeman is alike entitled. The extension of the simple right of suffrage violates no compromise—takes nothing from the East, and adds nothing to the strength of the West; and whilst additional personal weight and influence will be given thereby to a portion of our citizens, the remaining part will be divested of no rights. The effect of this reform will be, to enlarge the scope of human freedom, without endangering any conservative feature in our system, or changing the relative weight of any section or interest in the State. All the States in the Union have abolished the landed qualification of electors except South Carolina and Virginia; and even in those States, no distinction is drawn between the voters, for an elector when once qualified can vote for all elective officers.

I have had the honor of introducing two bills proposing other amendments by legislative enactment—one providing for the election of Judges, and the other for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. These propositions are not now under our consideration, and I shall not debate them, as I may desire to submit a few remarks when they come up in their order; but I take this occasion to express the opinion that popular sentiment in the State is decidedly favorable to both these reforms; and although public manifestations have not been so general and universal in their favor, as those made in favor of Equal Suffrage, yet believing that a majority of the people of the State desire to elect their Judges and Magistrates at the polls, I will support these bills under the strongest assurance that in doing so I will reflect the popular feeling of the State.

Mr. Speaker, I respond most heartily to the call so frequently made *here* to raise these questions above the mud and mire of party. The people themselves have elevated them above party, and the co-operation of men of all parties in support of the distinct and independent propositions, contained in the bills proposing amendments of the Constitution, will effectuate the patriotic purpose of the people. Let every man who is friendly to reform, march up boldly and face the battery of Equal Suffrage and the other distinct questions of Constitutional reform. Let them drop the mask of Convention bills, and the people will believe their protestations of no-partyism. Those gentlemen who vote so as to leave these questions open and unsettled, will assume a fearful responsibility; and I appeal to those who feel most solicitude in preserving, undisturbed, the present basis of representation, to vote for the bill, and manifest a disposition to accede to the demands of the people in relation to Suffrage. I proclaim to them, that if they leave the question of Equal Suffrage open and unadjusted by legislative enactment, they furnish the advocates of white basis with a weapon that may be used for their own destruction. Under the banner of Equal Suffrage, a feeling can be aroused in favor of a Convention, such as no other issue could awaken; and thousands may enlist under that banner, who would willingly acquiesce in the compromises which their fathers made, however unjust and unequal its operation, but who will not submit to personal inequality and degradation at the ballot-box. Having freely and frankly expressed my opinions upon these important subjects, I shall vote according to the sentiments thus avowed, with the confident assurance that the position I have assumed will meet the cordial approbation of my constituents; but whether such shall be the case or not, I will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that I have discharged a high public duty, according to the honest dictates of my best judgment.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 30, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Messrs. McMillan and Kelly were announced as the Senate's branch of the committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Joyner presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Forsythe county, praying the repeal of the act of last session authorizing the construction of a public road through the counties of Surry and Ashe. Referred.

Mr. Herring the memorial of sundry citizens of Duplin and Lenoir counties, against the passage of laws incorporating religious societies. Referred.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell a bill to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing Company. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Catawba Bridge Company. Referred.

Mr. Nixon, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to facilitate the payment of the State's subscription to the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and to ensure the immediate representation of her stock in said Corporation. Read the first time and pssed.

The Senate took up the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Joyner, to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and to improve said Road; and after some time passed in considering said bill, and the adoption of some amendments, it was read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Speight, leave of absence was granted to the Senator from Wayne from and after to-day until Thursday next.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following bills were read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed: The bill concerning a turnpike road from Lake Pungo to Plymouth—the bill to improve the State Road from Wilkesborough by way of Jefferson to the Tennessee line—the bill to prevent merchants and others from improper trading with minors—and the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company. A number of bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read a first and second time.

The bill to re-charter the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, was taken up. Mr. Bower moved an amendment to the third section of the bill, "requiring the officer at the head of the Treasury Department of the State to be furnished once in every year with a full list of the Stockholders of said Bank." Said amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bower moved further to amend the bill by striking out the following words at the end of the 8th section: "And the said Bank shall not be liable to future taxation." Said motion was not agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Barnes, Walton and Rankin, as composing House branch, on enrolled bills for the present week.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following engrossed bills and resolutions, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same: A bill to incorporate the Windsor Female Academy; a bill to incorporate Holly Spring Lodge, No. 115, Ancient York Masons; a bill to give the benefit of appeal to criminals except in capital cases; a bill to amend an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to incorporate Antioch Academy in Robeson county; a bill to amend the 88th chapter Revised Statutes; a bill to re-inforce so much of the Rev. Stat., ch. 34, sec. 1, 2, 7, and 32, as may have been repealed by the act of 1846-'7; a bill to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Society of Weldon; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsail Academy; a bill to incorporate Franklinsville Academy, Randolph county; a bill to incorporate Keystone chapter, No. 19, Ancient York Masons, Plymouth; a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington; a bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent, No. 253, I. O. R., Fayetteville; a bill to repeal the act of 1848-'9, providing for the support of a system of International Literary and Scientific exchanges; a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Jamestown; a bill to amend the 51st section, 102 ch. Rev. Stat.; a bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes; a bill for the better regulation of the village of Chapel Hill; and a resolution for the relief of the estate of John Reddick, which passed their first readings.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Marshall, a petition praying the passage of an act dividing the militia of Forsyth into two regiments. Referred to the committee of Military affairs.

Mr. Sharp, a memorial from certain citizens of Buncombe county, praying the passage of an act to refund to actual losers in speculation in land claims, what they have lost. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Webb, a memorial from citizens of Rutherford, protesting against the re-establishment of Polk county. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Holland, a petition from citizens of Cleaveland, praying the passage of an act to allow them to elect a deputy Sheriff; and also, that Sheriffs and Constable's certificates shall be void after three years. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Love, a memorial from citizens of Davidson, praying that a portion of said County may be attached to Forsyth. Laid on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sloan, a bill to incorporate Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 50, Rutherford county. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Gordon, a bill accompanied by a memorial, to lay off and establish the County of Blue Ridge, out of portions of Wilkes and Surry. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, a bill allowing decrees of the Court of Equity to transfer legal titles in certain cases. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hayes, of Caldwell, a bill to incorporate the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, a bill concerning the Salisbury Female Academy. Referred to the committee on Education,

Mr. Brazier, a bill to pay talis-jurors in the County of Chatham. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sharp, a bill to lay off and establish a new County out of portions of Buncombe and Yancey. Laid on the table.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Williams, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. McLean hoped the bill would not pass. Surry county had already been divided at the present session. Out of 2,400 voters in Surry, he did not believe over 150 desired the erection of the new County. There was no necessity for it; it was an old project, and had been submittted to the House before. He believed that a majority of the people in that section of Surry, did not want a new County established.

Mr. Gordon was anxious that the bill should pass. The people to be embraced in this county, now lived at a considerable distance from the Court House, and a majority of them desired its establishment.

Mr. McLean doubted whether this new County would have the requisite amount of population.

Mr. Bogle said he held in his hand petitions signed by nearly 300 persons, which he had received this morning, and which he wished to be laid before the committee. In order to enable them to consider the bill again, he moved its recommitment.

Mr. McLean opposed its recommitment. The matter had been thoroughly examined by the committee, and he believed it had but one vote in its favor. The motion to recommit was lost.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, when it was rejected—Yeas 19, nays 80, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Avery, Barnes of Edgecombe, Bogle, Campbell, Drake, Erwin, Fleming, Foard, Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Hayes of Caldwell, Holland, Love, McKoy, McMillan, Pegram, Sharp, Sherard, Walton—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barco, Barnes of Northampton, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Caldwell of Guilford, Caldwell of Rowan, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Foster of Davidson, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Herring, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of Caswell, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Locke, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, Maultsby, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Saunderson, Scott, Sheek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thornburgh, Waugh, Webb, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, Wilson, Winstead—80.

The Speaker then announced that the hour had arrived to take up the special order, being the bill with amendments thereto, to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, the special order was postponed for half an hour, and the bill to afford relief to purchasers of Cherokee lands was taken up.

Mr. Rayner made a personal explanation with regard to his course on the bill. On his motion, the House reconsidered the amendments he had offered to the bill, and he withdrew them. Mr. Barnes of Northampton, said he had not changed his opinions of the bill, and should vote against it, but, as the proceeds of the Cherokee lands had already been appropriated to the benefit of a section, he supposed they should dispose of it as they saw proper.

Mr. Fleming offered an amendment that the Governor should appoint three commissioners to value said lands. Adopted.

Mr. Walton offered an amendment to refund in Cherokee lands, to all who have paid an amount above the valuation, which was rejected—yeas 35, nays 61.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill its second reading, when it was rejected—yeas 50, nays 51.

Mr. Winston moved a re-consideration of the vote, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, which prevailed.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The bill to amend the Constitution was then taken up. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, took the floor, and spoke in favor of an open Convention, and against amending the Constitution by legislative enactment.

Mr. Person of Moore, got the floor, and said he was unable to make the remarks he wished to do today, and would therefore move to postpone the further consideration of the bill until 12 o'clock to-morrow, if no other gentleman desired to address the House.

Mr. Stevenson said he was authorized to state that the floor would be occupied this evening, and he therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until 3 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the resolutions on the subject of slavery were taken up, amended in several particulars by general consent, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The House then took a recess to until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House assembled at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment.

Mr. Waugh gave notice of a resolution to close debate on the subject now under consideration of the House at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Leach of Davidson, moved to insert 4 o'clock. Laid on the table.

Mr. Brogden took the floor, and spoke in support of the bill reported by the committee to amend the Constitution, and against the proposition to call a Convention. He did not wish to see this great question of free suffrage clogged by any other proposition. He read passages from Gov. Reid's address to the people of North Carolina, showing that the issue had been made to the people at the late election. He discussed briefly the action of the Whig State Convention, and read a letter written by Gov. Manly from Morganton, to show that neither party had taken grounds for a Convention during the last canvass for Governor.

Mr. Steele was perfectly satisfied with the Constitution as it is now. The late elections could be taken as no evidence of public sentiment. He called attention to the fact that the question had been discussed how the Constitution should be amended, and not what amendments should be adopted. He believed the only proper mode of amendment to be through the action of a Convention. He was opposed in principle to any change in the basis of representation. If this equal suffrage bill prevails, he should move a proposition to abolish all qualifications for office.

Mr. Person of Moore, moved an adjournment, which motion was withdrawn by request.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, said that this debate had now extended to a great length, and much time had been consumed in the consideration of this subject. Probably the responsibility of the delay might be thrown upon the dominant party, and he stood there as one of the majority to say that he was ready to take the vote. He therefore offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all debate on the different propositions for the amendment of the Constitution shall close to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M., when the House will proceed to vote on the main question and on the different amendments; provided any member proposing an amendment, may be allowed five minutes for explanation, and no longer."

Mr. Love moved an adjournment, which motion did not prevail—ayes 44, nays 54.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, raised a point of order—whether a proposition, different from the subject under consideration, could be considered at the same time.

The Speaker explained that when the gentleman from Wake had offered his resolution, he had understood it to be with the unanimous consent of the House, no objection having been made. If objection had been made, the resolution could not have been received. But the Chair had not heard any objection made, when the resolution was offered.

Mr. Scott moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which motion Mr. Saunders of Wake called the yeas and nays. Before the question had been taken, Mr. Leach moved an adjournment, which motion was rejected—yeas 39, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Brazier, Caldwell of Guilford, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Ford, Foster of Wilkes, Hackney, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of Caswell, Jerkins, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Love, McDowell, McKoy, McLean, Parham, Person of Moore, Pigott, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Sanders of Johnston, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Walton, Webb, Wiley, Winston—39.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Barnes of Edgecombe, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Crockerham, Cotton, Dickinson, Douthett, Drake, Durham, Eaton, Fonville, Foster of Davidson, Harrison, Herring, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, Maultsby, McMillan, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Rankin, Rollins, Ruffin, Saunders of Wake, Sanderson, Sheek, Sloan, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thornton, Waugh, Williams of Greene, Wilson and Winstead—47.

Mr. Love moved a call of the House. On motion of Mr. Ruffin this motion was laid on the table—ayes 56, noes 28.

Mr. Leach of Davidson again moved to adjourn, which motion was lost—ayes 42, noes 45.

The question was then taken on Mr. Scott's motion to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was lost—yeas 44, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Brazier, Caldwell of Guilford, Caldwell of Rowan, Campbell, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Foard, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Hackney, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Buncombe, Jerkins, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Pigott, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Walton, Webb, Wiley, Winston—44.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes of Edgecombe, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, Johnston, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, McDowell, McLean, W. McNeil, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Rankin, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Sanderson, Sheek, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thornton, Waugh, Williams of Green, Wilson, Winstead and Jones—46.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the House then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 31, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish at inlets on the sea-coast of this State, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table. Also, the petition of N. Loftin, Sen., praying for the emancipation of his slave Elias, and reporting unfavorably thereon. Report concurred in.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee on Historical Documents, reported the following Resolution, which passed its first reading:

Resolved, That the agent appointed by the Governor to procure Historical Documents, shall, in case he deems it necessary to visit London for that purpose, be entitled to receive his travelling expenses and all sums necessarily expended in Clerk hire—to be ascertained and allowed by the next General Assembly.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Clark,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into and report whether the tax imposed in the several Bank charters are only premiums paid for the various Banking privileges, or as a guaranteed exemption from all other taxation which the State may deem it necessary to impose upon the capital of its citizens for the support of the government or the protection of her credit.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell, a bill to lay off and establish a road from Charlotte to Newtown. Referred.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the federal basis. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sherod, a bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Tar River Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Lane, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Franklinsville, in Randolph. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Bower, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to adjourn on the 13th inst.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act to amend an act to incorporate the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, was read the second time and passed, and on motion, the rules were suspended, and said bill was read a third time and ordered to be enrolled.

A number of bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read the first and second times.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the vote of yesterday by which was passed the bill to recharter the Merchant's Bank of Newbern was reconsidered. Mr. Bower moved to amend the same by striking out the following words at the latter part of the 8th section, to wit: "and the said Bank shall not be liable to future taxation." This motion was agreed to, and said bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Speight withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish the County of Hooper was passed.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to go into the election of seven Councillors of State, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Speaker announced the order of the day, being the Resolutions and Reports on the subject of Slavery.

Whereupon the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Courts in the Chair, when Mr. Speaker Edwards offered a series of Resolutions on Slavery, and addressed the Senate on the subject in an able and animated manner. [These Resolutions have been ordered to be printed. We have not been able to obtain a copy of them in time for this number. They shall appear in our next.]

Mr. Edwards was followed by Mr. Shepard, who spoke with his usual clearness and force in reply to Messrs. Haughton and Gilmer, and on the question generally.

The Committee then rose, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Wilson, from the joint select committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, made a report which was concurred in, and on motion of Mr. Scott it was sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the House a message transmitting the following engrossed bills and resolutions, which were read the first time: A bill concerning selling spirituous liquors near Newby's Bridge Academy—a bill to incorporate Pasquomaux Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Elisabeth City—a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Smithfield to sell town Commons—a bill to make a road between Putnam's Creek and Mattamuskeet Lake—a bill to emancipate Lucy a slave and her child Laura—a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within a certain distance of the Carolina Female College in the county of Anson—a bill to amend the 64th chap of Rev. Stat., and better to provide for the widows of intestates in certain cases—a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within a certain distance of Antioch Academy in the county of Robeson—and a resolution in favor of Jacob Siler.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Erwin a memorial from citizens of Buncombe county praying relief in consequence of the action of the State in regard to the Executive land claims. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fonville, a memorial from citizens of Onslow county, praying the establishment of a Bank with $300.000 capital at Jacksonville. Referred to the committtee on Finance.

Mr. Martin, the memorial of Mary M. Fuller, pray-

ing for damages suffered by her in consequence of having received an injury from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Councillors of State on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Webb, a resolution that both Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 13th instant, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Caldwell, a resolution in favor of the Board of Superintendants of Common Schools in Edgecombe and Rowan counties, authorizing the Literary Board to pay to said counties interest in the School fund allotted to them and not drawn when the distribution was first made. Referred to the committee on Education.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. Rayner the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the bill to amend the Constitution, with the amendments thereto.

Mr. Winston made an able argument in favor of Equal Suffrage, and in opposition to calling an unlimited Convention. This amendment of the Constitution was not necessarily connected with a change of the basis. It was neither an eastern nor a western measure, and he was in favor of it. Its adoption would alarm no section, and he thought would put a quietus upon the sectional agitation which threatened us. It was right that all men should enjoy the same rights. If the State became very populous, there would not be land enough to make every citizen a Senate voter. The East would never consent to a change of the basis, and he did not believe an unlimited Convention could be called in a century. In reply to a question proposed by his colleague [Mr. Cherry,] whether his constituents were in favor of amending the Constitution, he said he did not know; he was rather of opinion that they were opposed to it. But he believed it was right that the Constitution should be amended in this particular, and he should vote for it.

Mr. Person, of Moore, followed. This question ought to have a fair, full and deliberate discussion. He did not believe the Constitution had reached that point of perfection when no amendments would ever be required. The Constitution of a State required to to be improved as the people improve. He was not willing to give to the framers of the Constitution, although they were wise men, wisdom sufficient to erect a Constitution for all time. This land qualification was a remnant of feudal times, when it was necessary to the peace and safety of the country that the political power should rest with the land-holders. It was then an inducement to men to become settlers. But now the world had improved, and there was no danger in trusting an equal weight of political power to every person. He called on members from all sections to consider that the basis of representation was a compromise established in the Convention of 1835. In that Convention the East and the West had their champions. It was a settled principle that taxation and representation should go together. He thought a limited Convention, such as proposd by the gentleman from Hertford, would afford no opportunity for the exercise of talent. No talent would be required, because the delegates would come instructed what to do. He was in favor of amendment by Legislative enactment. To amend by calling a Convention in the manner proposed by the bills before the House, was more impracticable than by legislative enactment.

Mr. Cotten looked upon this property qualification of voters as a remnant of feudal times, and anti-democratic. No qualification was required by the Constitution of the United States for President, or Senators, or members of the lower House, or members of the Judiciary Department of the Government. The same rule had been established in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. The world is growing older, and if not growing wiser, we are living to little purpose. He alluded to the Constitutions of Virginia, South Carolina and Rhode Island, and asserted that North Carolina bears harder upon her poor citizens than any other State. Yet men who were wealthy, who own factories and give employment to large numbers of operatives, and are useful men in the communities in which they reside, cannot vote because they do not possess forty acres of land. Even one of the old "knapsacks" of the Revolution, who had fought and bled for the liberties of his country, was denied the privilege of voting for Senator. He advocated the election of Judges by the people, and thought it singular that the people should have no voice in the election of the highest officers in the State. A distrust of the people ran all along this Constitution. No tyranny was more galling than judicial tyranny. If Judges were honest they were safe in the hands of the people. He intended to pull this fifty acres of land out of the Constitution. If it could be got out in no other way, he should go for an open Convention.

On motion, the House took a recess to 3½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House assembled according to adjournment, and the subject under consideration during the morning, was resumed.

Mr. Drake addressed the House in favor of a Convention. He wished the Constitution to be amended in other respects besides equal suffrage.

Mr. Leach said that not a proposition had been offered to amend the Constitution, which would pass the two Houses the present session. The Constitution would not be changed.

Mr. Webb defined his position in a short speech.

When he had concluded there was a general call for the question to be taken.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the amendment of the gentleman from Davidson (Mr. Foster,) to call an open Convention.

Mr. Person of Moore, called for a division of the question.

Mr. Cherry moved a call of the House, which motion prevailed. The roll being called, all answered to their names except Messrs. Clanton, Dargan, Farmer, Hill of New Hanover, and Person of Northampton, who were absent from the City or sick, and for whom excuses were offered.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, said he should now do what he had given notice to do some time since, withdraw the amendment he had offered. He wished each proposition to stand on its own merits, and he assured gentlemen that he should renew his amendment after the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) should be disposed of.

M. Avery called for a divison of the motion so as to take the vote first on striking out.

Mr. Hackney moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Rayner, to strike out and insert a clause to provide that the Convention, which his bill proposed to call, should also change the Constitution so as to elect Judges, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Justices of the Peace by the people.

Mr. Saunders of Wake said, that those who offered amendments, were desirous of defeating the bill. He should vote against all of them. Gentlemen on the other side might attempt to succeed through some trick, but he assured them that he for one should vote down every amendment, whatever its provisions were, in order to get at the Equal Suffrage bill reported from the committee.

M. Hackney said there was no trick about it. He had offered his amendment in good faith, and was in favor of it. He had advocated these amendments before the people of his County. He wished to give every election to the people.

The Speaker, in answer to an inquiry, stated that the motion was divisible, whereupon Mr. Avery called for a division of the question.

Mr. Rayner stated that his bill proposed to call a Convention to consider Equal Suffrage alone; Mr. Hackney proposed that the Convention, when called, should consider various other amendments.

Mr. Avery said he should vote against every amendment, in order to get at the original equal suffrage bill.

The question was then taken on striking out, which was negatived—ayes 54, nays 60. So the House refused to strike out.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) *to call a limited Convention.* A division of the question being called for, the House voted first on striking out. The motion was lost—ayes 47, nays 68, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Bogle, Caldwell of Guilford, Caldwell of Rowan, Campbell, Cherry, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Foard, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Hackney, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Holland, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McClees, McMillan, Parham, Pigott, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, Williams of Greene—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barco, Barnes of Northampton, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotton, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Sanderson, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, Williams of Mecklenburgh, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—68.

So the motion to strike out, in order to insert the bill to call a *limited Convention* did not prevail.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, then renewed his amendment, being a bill to call an *unlimited Convention.* A division of the question being called for, the motion to strike out was lost—yeas 44, nays 70, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Bogle, Brazier, Caldwell of Guilford, Caldwell of Rowan, Campbell, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Fleming, Foard, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Hackney, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Holland, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKoy, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpoch, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, Williams of Greene and Leach of D.,—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barco, Barnes of Edgecombe, Barnes of Northampton, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McClees, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Saunderson, Sheek, Sherril, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, Williams of Mecklenburgh, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

So the proposition to call *an unlimited Convention* was lost.

Mr. Fleming offered an amendment to the original bill consisting of four additional sections, proposing merely to take the vote of the people of the State in August next, whether they would have a Convention or not, and not to direct any further action. The question was taken on this amendment and rejected—yeas 48, nays 67. [Vote nearly the same as the preceding.]

Mr. Steele offered an amendment proposing to give the election of Justices of the Peace to the people.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, inquired if these amendments were concurred in, would their movers support the bill.

Mr. McLean said that the effect of these amendments was to kill off Equal Suffrage. Each of these amendments proposed would come up hereafter in separate bills, which are already on the table.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford said that this was an important amendment, and its passage would secure a re-organization of the County Courts.

Mr. Avery said he intended to let the House have a chance to vote on this amendment separately. A bill was already on the table to carry out this amendment, which he should call up at an early day.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, asked if it was fair for the opponents of the bill to continue to fight it off by amendments, after they had used it for their own purposes.

Mr. Steele thought it just as good a plan as any to have all these amendments in one bill.

Mr. Jones said, if every body who was in favor of Equal Suffrage, was also in favor of the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, it might do. But it was not so. As a friend of the bill he should vote against all amendments.

Mr. Steele inquired if there were any persons opposed to the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, who were in favor of Equal Suffrage. [Cries of yes, yes, from various parts of the House.]

Mr. Rayner said that we should hear before the end of the session that there was not time to act on this bill, which was designed to effect the same thing as this amendment. It was best to act on it as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, remarked that he was willing to remain here just as long as the gentleman from Hertford [Mr. Rayner] would.

Mr. Person of Moore, inquired if this amendment was adopted, would the gentleman from Hertford support the bill.

Mr. Rayner. No sir, no.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, thought it was entirely an unparliamentary course. The object was to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Rayner declared that was not his object. He considered this amendment of more importance than that of Equal Suffrage, and if the bill must pass, he wanted the amendment to go with it.

Mr. Avery remarked that there was a bill on the table which provided for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people.

Mr. Stevenson said that the gentleman from Hertford had introduced a bill to call a Convention to act on Equal Suffrage alone. If he considered the election of Justices of the Peace of more importance than Equal Suffrage, how was it that he had not included it in his bill?

The question was then taken on Mr. Steele's amendment and lost—yeas 54, nays 64.

Mr. Wiley offered an amendment to strike out the original bill, and insert a bill to submit the question to the people to ascertain whether they would have a Convention on the federal basis or not.

Pending this amendment, Mr. Barnes of Northampton moved an adjournment, which was lost—yeas 26, nays 84.

A division of the question having been called for on Mr. Wiley's amendment, the question was taken and the House refused to strike out—yeas 49, nays 65.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment, that in addition to Equal Suffrage, all men have a right to be equally represented, and to have their votes counted as well as given. The amendment was rejected—yeas 38, nays 68.

Mr. Walton offered an amendment that the property qualification for members of both Houses should be abolished.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, another motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—yeas 35, nays 71.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Walton, which was rejected—yeas 28, nays 80.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, offered an amendment to elect the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller by the free people of the State.

Mr. Person of Moore inquired if the gentleman from Davidson had well considered this amendment. Would he vote for it, and if it was carried, would he vote for the bill?

Mr. Leach replied that he would vote for the amendment and for the bill, if it was adopted.

Mr. Person suggested that it gave the privilege of voting to the free negroes of the State. The amendment was then corrected so as to read "free white people."

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Leach, when it was rejected—yeas 31, nays 77.

The question then recurred on the original bill reported by the committee, being commonly known as the Equal Suffrage bill, which was carried—yeas 89, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, Barnes of E., Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Caldwell of R., Cockerham, Cotten, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Erwin, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, Foster of D., Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Herring, Hill of C., Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Leach of D., Leach of J., Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of M., Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of J., Saunders of W., Sanderson, Scott, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, Williams of G., Williams of M., Wilson, Winstead and Winston—89.

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Barnes of N., Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foard, Foster of W., Kelly, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Simmons, Thornburgh, Walton and Wiggins—24.

Three-fifths having voted for the bill, the Speaker declared that the *Equal Suffrage bill* had passed its second reading.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Reid,

Delivered before the two Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1851.

Senators and Members of the House of Commons:

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to my fellow citizens, I enter upon the duties of the station to which their kind partiality has called me, with the earnest invocation to Almighty God so to direct my official conduct as to promote the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people of the State. The duties of the Executive, at all times delicate and responsible, are magnified by the importance of the crisis; and I should approach the fearful task assigned me with greater reluctance, were it not for the fact that I find myself surrounded by the Legislative authority of the State, confided to gentlemen whose wisdom and patriotism, I doubt not, will be found equal to the emergency.

The misguided fanaticism of Abolitionists at the North threatens the overthrow of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union. The Slavery question is one of momentous importance to the Southern States of the Confederacy, involving an incalculable amount of property, as well as the domestic peace and security of our people. In the formation of the federal Constitution the institution of Slavery was recognized and provided for in a manner just and satisfactory to all the States. Subsequently, this question deeply agitated the country, and the South made concessions to the North and submitted to the Missouri compromise, with the assurance and expectation that this exciting element of political strife was to be forever put to rest. After availing herself of all the advantages derived under that compromise, the North urged exorbitant demands, which led to the enactment of the series of compromise measures passed by the present Congress, by which the South lost important rights by again making concessions to the North. The North, having availed herself of all the advantages under this compromise, does not cease to agitate the subject; and now threatens to repeal the only one of the measures which enured to the benefit of the South, accompanied, in many instances, by violent threats to disregard the Constitution and the laws, and to forcibly resist their execution.

We have not been indifferent to the encroachments that have been made on our rights, yet we have patiently suffered them with the hope they would not be again renewed. We now have just cause to fear that this hope was illusive. North Carolina, one of the last States to enter the Confederacy, yields to none of her sisters in ardent attachment to the Union. She would regard its dissolution as an awful calamity, which she would avoid at any sacrifice consistent with her rights and her safety. She came into the Union to be governed by the federal Constitution, and to secure herself against tyranny and oppression; and so long as the Constitution is faithfully adhered to and her rights respected, she will be among the last of the States to desert the Union. But she never gave her consent to enter into a Union which would overthrow the Constitution, violate her dearest rights, and manacle her with the fetters of oppression. To such a Union she owes no allegiance. A solemn sense of public duty impels me to declare, *that the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South, have already proceeded to the farthest allowable point.* Entertaining this opinion, I regard it as due to candor that we should make that fact known, that our brethren at the North may be fully informed that "we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them"; and that if they proceed in their aggressions, they must expect to meet the consequences.

In view of all the circumstances, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly to provide—in the event of a contingency arrising to justify it—for taking the necessary steps to maintain the Constitution of the United States and the rights of this State; that we may co-operate with such other States as may determine to stand by a Union governed by the compromises of the Constitution. Pursuing this course, we shall feel a proud consciousness of the rectitude of our cause, and be justified in the estimation of all impartial minds; and then, if the awful calamity must come—which God forbid!—let the consequences fall upon those whose madness and folly have provoked it.

That the rights of the States may be respected, the Constitution preserved, and the Union, according to the Constitution, perpetuated, is my ardent wish; and the Legislature and the people of the State may rely upon my hearty co-operation in such measures as may tend to the consummation of these desirable objects.

It is well worthy of consideration whether our police regulations in relation to slaves and free persons of color are sufficient; and also, whether the public interest does not require further legislation to more effectually ensure the apprehension and conviction of persons who endeavor to excite slaves to rebellion or insurrection, or who kidnap or persuade them to leave their owners, and more especially in cases where such offenders flee to other States.

A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as an object of importance worthy of the consideration and action of the General Assembly. Cheap transportation could not fail to add to the wealth and convenience of all classes of our citizens, and to the prosperity of the State. There are various objects which claim the consideration of the Legislature. Feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of every part of the State, and believing that the members of the General Assembly, residing as they do in the various Counties, will be fully prepared to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel myself called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of the many objects of public improvement which demand the patronage of the State. In carrying out a system of Internal Improvements a large expenditure of money is necessarily required, and it is not to be expected that a State can at once embark in all the schemes that are desirable. Works of this description should be undertaken with due caution in regard to their practicability and the adequacy of the means of the State to complete them. As a general rule, I think the Legislature which authorizes the construction of works of Internal Improvement ought, at the same time, to provide for raising the means for their completion. Whether public opinion or the condition of the Treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvement, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. While a judicious system of Internal Improvements within the means and resources of the State, is desirable to all, yet a wild and extravagant one, involving the State in a large public debt without the prospect of a return of adequate advantages to the people, is to be deprecated. Such a system would, for a time at least, paralyze the spirit of improvement, and, with it, the prosperity of the State. The laws in force for carrying out works of Internal Improvement already provided for, and such others as the Legislature in its wisdom may hereafter provide for, so far as depends upon my action as Executive, shall be faithfully executed.

In a State like ours, where the popular voice directs and governs public affairs, education is a subject of general and paramount importance. It is therefore the policy of the State to foster and improve our system of Common Schools, so as to answer the laudable and beneficent purpose for which it is intended. In 1825, an act was passed setting apart certain sources of revenue for Common and convenient Schools, and providing for the distribution of its proceeds among the several Counties in proportion to the free white population in each, whenever in the opinion of the Legislature the same had sufficiently accumulated. This fund did not sufficiently accumulate to put into operation a system of Common Schools, until the State received a considerable sum under the deposite act of Congress, the most of which sum, together with stocks belonging to the State, was transferred to, or invested for the use of, the Literary Fund. The State received this deposite from the General Government according to federal population, and the Assembly of 1836, which transferred these new acquisitions to the Literary Fund, expressly stipulated that they should be "subject at all times to the direction and control of the General Assembly." These accumulations had, in the opinion of the Legislature, sufficiently increased the fund to justify the commencement of a system of Common Schools; and in 1838, an act was accordingly passed. The act of 1840 provided that the nett annual income of the Literary Fund should be divided according to *federal population.* Since that time our School laws have been frequently revised and re-enacted, but every time retaining the principle of distribution according to federal population. Human ingenuity can devise no plan for the distribution of this fund that will not operate more favorably to some Counties than to others. Such a result is inseparable from the condition of the State; and it is believed that the present mode of distribution is, upon the whole, perhaps as just as any that could be adopted. The difference in the amount received by the larger number of Counties in the States, whether the distribution be according to federal or white population, would be very inconsiderable. Slaves are owned in every part of the State, and each County shares alike in the distribution in proportion to its federal population. Federal population is not made the basis of education, but of the distribution of the fund for that purpose. This principle of distribution has, in a commendable spirit of compromise, been time after time settled by the Legislature. Is the agitation of this question never to cease? The great inconvenience we have to encounter in relation to our system of Common Schools, I apprehend, is not to be found in the mode of distribution, but in the inadequacy of the fund and in the imperfect manner in which the Schools are regulated. And I submit whether, instead of continuing this agitation, which is calculated to array one portion of the State against the other, our attention may not be more properly directed to the enlargment of the fund and its proper investment, and to the improvement and better regulation of the Schools themselves.

The question of Equal Suffrage has for some time past engaged public attention, and it is believed that a large majority of the people demand this Constitutional reform. The subject embraces the plain proposition, whether the right to vote for the Senate shall be extended to such persons as are at present entitled to vote for the House of Commons. It is not doubted but such voters are fully competent to exercise the right of Suffrage in choosing both branches of the General Assembly. To withhold this invaluable privilege from those whom it is proposed to place upon terms of equality at the ballot box, upon the ground that if they enjoyed the right they might abuse it, is an unjust reflection upon their virtue and intelligence, and is denying the fundamental principle upon which all free governments are based. This question embraces no proposition to encroach on the rights of the landholder, but to extend to a numerous and meritorious class of our fellow citizens one of the dearest rights of American freemen. It is gratifying to know that this question of extending the right of Suffrage has not arrayed the landholders against the non-landholders, for such is the love of liberty and of equality among our people, that both classes are found actively co-operating in their efforts to carry out this question of Constitutional reform. Efforts have been made to connect with this question a change of the basis of representation. I do not think that either justice or public policy demands such a change. The Convention of 1835, in a spirit of compromise and concession, adopted taxation as the basis for the Senate and federal population as the basis of representation for the House of Commons. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. Their course on this subject is viewed as dangerous and mischievous; and I regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the State Legislature, however well intended, as fraught with equal mischief and danger. The federal basis consists of three-fifths of the slaves added to the whole number of free persons. The white basis would wholly exclude the computation of slaves in representation. Persons other than voters are properly represented. Although federal population prevails as a basis, yet slaves do not vote, nor do white females and minors; still they are represented. Slaves, although property, are persons, and subject to legislation in that two-fold character.

Every county in the State is interested in the slave question, and the State should have but one voice on this important subject. Experience has but too recently shown us the sad consequences resulting from the agitation of the slavery question between the different States of the Union. Are these exciting scenes to be brought nearer home to us—to array one section of the State against another, and to destroy the good feeling, the peace and friendship which it is so desirable to cultivate between the various portions of the State? Let us forget that we are partizans, and bury this dangerous element of agitation, with the determination to unite our earnest exertions to promote the honor and prosperity of the State. Engrafting the white basis on Equal Suffrage would be an indirect, but a most certain and effectual mode of defeating the latter question. This must be obvious to every reflecting mind. Equal Suffrage, connected with a change of the basis, must fail; standing by itself, it must prevail. This amendment to the Constitution may be passed by the present and succeeding Legislatures, and submitted to the people for ratification in the manner provided in the Constitution, without incurring the expense of calling a Convention. In the initiatory step, it requires a larger number of the members of the Assembly to call a Convention than to pass the amendment. The Conventional mode of effecting this reform weakens the question, while the Legislative mode does not, and therefore the latter is preferable. It is believed that the success of this measure will be promoted by being submitted and voted upon as an isolated question, without being connected with any other Constitutional amendment.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. There are other amendments to the Constitution that have attracted public attention, to which, I doubt not, you will give that degree of consideration which their importance demands.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the General Assembly may rely upon my hearty co-operation in such measures as may tend to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State.

CONGRESS did not sit either on Friday or Saturday last, the two Houses having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday: and it is quite likely that the same will be done this week, as so many members are able, by the increased facilities for travelling, to spend a few days at home during the holydays, that those who remain at the seat of Government keep the legislative ship under very easy sail, until the re-assembling of the members after New Year's day. It is not surprising, moreover, that a ten month's session of excitement should, at this time, induce a readiness to embrace every opportunity for rest and quietude; and this tendency happily furnishes another guarantee that, during the present session, all agitating topics will be avoided, and its remaining two months be devoted only to the proper business of the country. *Wash. Intel. Dec. 30.*

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers. B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dedman. Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

Classical and Mathematical School, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th January 1851, in the building lately used by that Institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men *thoroughly* for the Sophomore Class in College, or, when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students; and it long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

TERMS.—In the Classical and Mathematical departments, $20, and in English $15 a session, in advance.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
RALPH H. GRAVES.

Hillsborough, December 19th, 1850. 16—4t

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day the able and manly Speech of Mr. Avery, of Burke, on the question of Constitutional Reform; and the proceedings of the two Houses of Monday and Tuesday last, embracing the very important action of the House on the question of Equal Suffrage and the amendments thrown in with a view to embarrass and defeat it. We have given full sketches of the action of the House, with every thing of interest in the Senate for these two days, with the exception of reports of the remarks of Messrs. Edwards and Shepard on the Slavery question, which we hope these gentlemen will write out. We prefer to give satisfactory abstracts of what is done in the two Houses, even if we should be behind a day or so.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Speaker Edwards offered Resolutions on Slavery, and spoke with his accustomed force and fervor on the question generally. He was followed by Mr. Shepard, who replied to Messrs. Gilmer and Haughton on the same subject, literally riddling their arguments against State sovereignty and the right of secession. In the House, on the same day, Mr. Person, of Moore, delivered one of the ablest Speeches of the session in favor of Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment and against a Convention. This Speech is spoken of in terms of high commendation. Gen. Cotten also spoke on Tuesday in favor of Equal Suffrage; and Mr. Winston, of Bertie, took the same side, and opposed a Convention, whether limited or unlimited.

On Wednesday the Governor elect was inaugurated, in presence of both Houses, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a very large audience of both sexes. The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Ruffin.

In the House, on Wednesday, the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands, heretofore rejected, was reconsidered, and passed its second reading.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Shepard concluded his remarks on the Slavery question, and was followed in reply by Mr. Haughton. In the House, on the same day, Gen. Saunders spoke on the same question with his usual ability and eloquence; and at the conclusion of his remarks the subject was laid over until Friday, when it was expected it would again come up in Committee of the Whole. In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, offered a series of *anti-protective* Resolutions, which shall appear in our regular proceedings; and the Resolutions from the Senate, calling on the general government for an appropriation to open Nag's Head, were read a second time and passed.

The two Houses are now working with much rapidity and earnestness, and the calculation of some is that they will adjourn *sine die* on the 20th instant. The Senate, it will be seen, have passed a Resolution proposing to adjourn on the 13th instant. They *may* adjourn on the 20th, but we incline to the opinion that they will not adjourn before the 27th.

GOV. REID'S INAUGURAL.

Our readers will find this document in our paper to-day. It was pronounced, on Wednesday last, in the Hall of the House of Commons, and was greeted by the large audience in attendance with the warmest demonstrations of applause.

This admirable document speaks for itself. We approve every word of it, from the first letter to the last line; and we expect to defend the principles it lays down, and the positions it assumes, under all circumstances and every crisis. We shall do this, because its principles are right and its positions correct and just; and we believe they will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of the State.

Upon the Slavery question—the most absorbing of all—Gov. Reid is equally determined and explicit. He alludes to the wrongs inflicted on the slaveholding States by the Federal Government, and declares that aggressions upon Southern rights have "proceeded *to the farthest allowable point.*" Here he takes his stand, solemnly announcing to the free States that if dissolution must come, they, and they alone, will be responsible; and he assures the Legislature of his hearty co-operation in any measures which it, in its wisdom may devise, to preserve the rights of the State and perpetuate the Union, "according to the Constitution."

But we detain our readers from a perusal of the document itself. Read it, and then hand it to your neighbors and let them read it also. It is just like its author—plain, frank, candid, and honest, and replete with that devotion to true Republicanism and popular rights, which has given him so strong a hold upon the affections of the people generally.

We had the pleasure of seeing a number of Democrats from a distance, who had come up to witness the inauguration. All of them, with whom we have conversed, are well pleased with the sentiments and principles of the Inaugural Address; and indeed, several Whigs have expressed to us their approbation of it, and their unqualified concurrence with the Governor in his views on questions both State and federal.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

We trust we may be permitted to call upon every friend of popular rights, in both branches of the Assembly, to stand up firmly for Equal Suffrage. The effort of Mr. Senator Woodfin and others, to create sectional strife and array one portion of our beloved State against the other, will "fret its brief hour upon the stage" and die. We tell gentlemen that the people are determined to have Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment, and without the agitation and the expense incident to a Convention; and if they should defeat it at this session—which we hold to be almost impossible—the question will be pressed, time and again, until it triumphs.

Tuesday and Wednesday last were brilliant days for the Democracy. The old year went out with the success of Equal Suffrage crowning its departing hours in the House of Commons; and the new year came in with the inauguration of the first Democratic Governor we have had for fourteen years, himself the author and originator of this noble measure. We shall not soon forget the gallant and determined bearing of the friends of this measure, as exhibited in the Commons on Tuesday evening last. Promptly voting down every proposition calculated to clog it, they held on and labored for hours, until the light of victory broke upon their efforts. All honor and praise to these men, say we! Eighty-nine in the affirmative, and twenty-four in the negative—three-fifths and twenty to spare! We repeat, let the friends of the measure hold their ground and press it through; and they will thereby not only carry out a salutary reform demanded by the public voice, but they will take from sectional agitators, like Mr. Woodfin, the last flimsy pretext for urging a change in the basis of representation.

We shall publish, as soon as we can make room for it, a Communication in a late number of the New York Herald, dated, "Washington, N. C., November 27, 1850," and signed J. H. W., on the Slavery question. This Communication, in our opinion, gives a true statement of the position and views of the people of the South on this absorbing subject. We were glad to see it in the Herald. It may be productive of good among the Northern people.

Corn is selling in this City at $4 25 per barrel, and meal is not to be had. We heard of some, yesterday, at $1 35 per bushel! We hope our country friends will bring in some of both, if they have "enough and to spare." The farmers are delivering pork at $6 per hundred. Good flour will bring $7 per barrel in this market.

Our Correspondents will perceive the heavy pressure upon our columns, and, we hope, bear with us. We shall attend to their favors at the earliest practicable period.

The late sleet, having broken the Telegraphic wires North and South, we are without our usual intelligence under this head.

His Excellency Gov. Reid has appointed Mr. Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rockingham County, his Private Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS M. OLIVER as a Candidate for Commissioner (in the Eastern Ward,) at the ensuing Municipal Election, which takes place on the 3rd Monday in January, 1851.

HUZZA, HUZZA, HUZZA!!

Never before such Glorious Luck!

Every Drawing adds fresh Laurels to the already high fame of the renowned prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Last month was as we predicted, a most fortunate one for the patrons of our LUCKY HOUSE.

BEHOLD THE BRILLIANT PRIZES,

5 16 71 $40,000, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whole Ticket, 19 22 78 $8,000, sent to South Carolina.
Whole Ticket, 47 55 69 $10,000, sent to Ohio.
Half Ticket, 26 33 45 $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Half Ticket, 1 29 48 $18 000, sent to Tennessee.
29 46 75 $20,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket, 10 17 18 $11,000, sent to Virginia.
8 38 52 $4,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket, 25 44 66 $5,000, sent to Pennsylvania.

ALL SOLD AND PROMPTLY PAID BY
PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following

Brilliant Schemes for January, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$37 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
3	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
6	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	37 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
11	55,366	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	6	22 00
17	19,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
18	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
20	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
23	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
25	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	125 00
27	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	28 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
30	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
31	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1850. 848—

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C

THE ninth Term of this school will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and terminate the first week in November.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music an Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.

Warrenton, Dec. 18, 1850. 888—5tw.

TRINITY SCHOOL.
Seven Miles South of Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. P. T. Babbit, Rector.

THE Eighth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1851.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For board, washing &c, with instruction in English, and the Ancient Languages, $75 per term of five months.

As a general rule, boys over 14 years of age will not be received. The design of the School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for thorough training. Hence the requirement that they shall be young, or, if over the docile period of childhood, that they shall possess a character in keeping with the object of the School. In respect to beauty, retirement and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this school possesses quite an advantage. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of our University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 26th, 1850. 848-3t.

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, county have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.
Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,
IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries,
&c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of
MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.
which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.
The Latest Fashions always at hand.
Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel kuown in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,
And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified. W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the
Candy Making Business,
and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.
Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Powder and Shot, and Lead Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.
J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—
N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messis. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.
Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by applying to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 837—

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.
H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; jolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.
Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doblays and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment,
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca,
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*
Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.
A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine.

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrope,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me made by Samuel Newland, dec'd, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, proceed to sell at public vendue, at Matthis' Cross Roads in Chatham County, Twelve Horses and two Hacks and Harness, being the stock of the Stage line heretofore run from Raleigh to Salisbury by said Newland.
Terms of the sale, cash.
WM. M. ROSSER, *Trustee.*
December 21, 1850. 16—w3w.

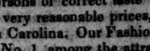
JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 2—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods**
in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, bracelets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House *—but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa lto any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians, We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.
November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.
Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.
Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my
Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.
For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

FOR SALE.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.
JOS. BRIDGES.
December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter
OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
16—

HARDING'S STORE CLOTHING!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.
E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.
On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. 13—td.

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express,

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the